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## THE AMERICAN.

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# THE AMERICAN.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 192.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1884.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Republican canvass as to candidates for the presidency seems to indicate that Mr. ARTHUR and Mr. BLAINE will each secure about one-third of the delegates to the National Convention, the former probably outrunning the latter. That either will have anything like a majority is extremely improbable, as it also is that either will secure a larger vote on any subsequent ballot than on the first. This strengthens the hope of the friends of candidates less prominent. Mr. LOGAN may be said to come third on the list as regards definite pledges of votes, and General GRANT is reported as holding out the inducement that the Grand Army of the Republic would be sure to elect him, if he were nominated. The statement has elicited protests from representatives from that body, who declare that its constituent elements are as various in their political preferences as are the public generally; and that it would be quite impossible to secure its united support for any candidate.

Mr. ARTHUR's support is easily explicable, in view of the disposition of Federal office-holders to regard themselves as retained in the interests of their official chief. He also is preferred as a candidate by some highly respectable and rather timid people, who prefer a colorless and inactive administration, such as he has given us, to any other. Mr. BLAINE, on the other hand, is the candidate of the aggressive and youthful element of the party, which can forgive much to a man who has energy and will fight. They like, as we also do, his energetic policy as Secretary of State under Mr. GARFIELD. His association with the late President has led them to form a conception of his character on other points which we cannot accept. They receive with a certain scorn the allegations made against him, and say that the charges brought against Mr. GARFIELD weighed for nothing with the American people, and were abandoned by the Democrats before the campaign was over. They think that it would be the same with those brought against Mr. BLAINE, if he were to receive the nomination. It is well to remember, however, that the *prima facie* case was altogether in Mr. GARFIELD's favor. He had filled positions of extreme responsibility, and had enjoyed extraordinary opportunities of enriching himself by corrupt methods. But at that moment, although he was a man of simple tastes and inexpensive habits, he was worth less than forty thousand dollars. This of itself showed that his public career was free from the taint which his enemies strove to associate with it.

Mr. ARTHUR's FRIENDS are loud in their protests against the charge that he is using his appointing power to promote his prospects as a candidate for the presidency. It certainly cannot be said that he has divorced his management of the Civil Service in all its branches from associations with partisan and factional politics. More than one of his recent appointments has been the selection of men whose only claim to recognition was their connection with his own especial faction of the Republican party. The nomination of Mr. BUNN of this city to the governorship of Idaho was an instance of this. If Mr. BUNN possesses either the abilities or the lofty qualities of character which fit a man for the discharge of the duties of so responsible a position, he has managed to conceal them from the people of Philadelphia. On one occasion, and that not very remote, there was a general protest against his election to the office of Guardian of the Poor, on the ground that his connection with the Almshouse deprived the public of confidence in its administration. Mr. BUNN's nomination, however, seems likely to be productive of one good result. His frank avowal that he knew nothing whatever of the territory to whose governorship he was nominated, seems to have called attention to the absurdity of selecting men of his class and with such limited opportunities of knowledge to these governorships. As a consequence, the House of Representatives has passed a bill requiring two years' residence as a qualification in any person who is nominated as governor of a territory. They refused to make an exception, even of Utah.

In Arizona Mr. ARTHUR seems to have made a bad mistake in

nominating the postmaster for Sunset in that territory. The new postmaster, according to *The Salt Lake Tribune*, is a polygamist on a large scale. During his residence in Utah, his Mormon neighbors threatened to lynch him, because of his brutal treatment of his wives. That such a man should have obtained the appointment, is a fact not calculated to inspire confidence in the methods by which the executive makes its elections.

The President's co-operation with Mr. MAHONE and the Readjuster party in Virginia has led to some of the worst removals and appointments of this administration. The last of these is said to be the removal of Commander EVANS from the superintendency of light-houses in the district which includes Virginia. The management of this branch of the public service is of such importance in the preservation of human life and for the safety of commerce, that the public must view with alarm any disposition to make the selection of superintendents depend upon factional considerations. As well make the appointment of the government surgeons depend upon their politics, apart from their professional knowledge and skill. Yet the administration seems disposed to place even this responsible post under the control of a political manager, whose chief idea of the offices is that they are a means to reward his political friends and to pave the way to his own success.

CONGRESS continues to excite the apprehensions of its friends by the dilatoriness of its movements. Although it has been in session for four months, it has laid but few measures before the President for his approval. Even those which seemed likely to receive the promptest attention, such as the bill to create a territorial government in Alaska, have failed thus far to become laws. Mr. MORRISON's bill to alter the tariff remains in a state of suspended animation, and no pledge can be secured as to the time when it will be called up for action. Any pretence, such as the meeting of the Democratic state convention in Pennsylvania, is embraced as excusing delay. In the meantime, a circular signed by "Many Democrats" has been sent to members of the House, asking that a new caucus be held to reconsider the action on the bill, and evidently with the intention of having the question laid aside for the present session. That the bill will pass at all, is believed by few. The tone its friends took in their letters to the dinner of the Democrats in Brooklyn, was decidedly despondent.

The DORSHEIMER bill to establish International Copyright, and to give English publishers an absolute monopoly of the American market for every new English book, makes no progress. It is true that the pressure brought by the publishers of very cheap editions upon the regular trade has driven many of its representatives to support the bill, as the most likely plan of putting a stop to twenty-cent editions. But a sufficient number are aware of the dangers involved in Mr. DORSHEIMER's proposals, to offer them a decided resistance. No measure for the establishment of international copyright can be passed without the substantial support of all who are interested in this question. It has been the fate of this new measure, as of all its predecessors, to create division where unity was necessary to success.

AFTER a prolonged and very earnest debate, the Senate has passed Mr. BLAIR's bill to extend national aid to education, after amending it in accordance with the judgment of the Republican caucus. The amendments reduce the sum to be distributed from one hundred and five to seventy-seven millions of dollars, and the time of distribution from ten to eight years. Instead of beginning with a maximum amount, the maximum is reached in the second year, and after that a reduction commences. The states are required to make a report through their governors as to the manner in which the money has been expended, and are required to avoid all discriminations as to race and color. No state is to receive any share, unless its illiterates amount to eight per cent. of its people. These alterations are in the main worthy of approval. Even that which reduces the amount is not open to serious objection. If the

results of distribution are good, and more money is needed than has been given, future congresses hardly will hesitate to give it. The amendments, however, excited strong opposition from some of the Democratic senators. They showed by their speeches that they were drawn in two directions. The demands of public opinion in their own states required them to vote for the measure, while their repugnance to some of its provisions on party grounds was extreme. As Democrats they were against it, and as southerners they were for it,—a dualism which is of evil omen for the future of their party in the South. On the final vote twenty Republicans voted for the bill with thirteen Democrats, while eight Democrats and two Republicans voted against it.

The bill now goes to the house, where it is to be hoped that its friends will act with promptness and discretion. It is, of course, not all that they could wish. To many points which seem to us unobjectionable, they may be disposed to take exceptions. Yet if they are wise they will resist every proposal to amend it. Any amendment will deduct seriously from the chances of its passage, and the experiences of last session showed that even when the two houses are controlled by the same party it is far wiser to accept an unsatisfactory measure than to insist on altering it. This is especially true of a bill which has originated in the Senate, where there are no means of terminating debate, and where a majority can talk a measure to death.

WE REGARD the passage of Mr. BLAIR's bill as a victory for the friends of the proposal to aid the States and the people by utilization of the surplus. Almost every argument that could be adduced against that proposal was urged against this bill. Indeed, those arguments are as pertinent against this half measure as against the larger one suggested in the platform of the Pennsylvania Republicans. Yet the Senate has passed the bill by a vote of more than three to one, and after the fullest hearing of constitutional and practical objections from members of both parties. We have little doubt that it will obtain a good majority in the House, but we look for a still more important triumph than can be secured by the votes of Senate and House. We look to the Southern states for a sensible and practical administration of this fund for the purposes designated, such as shall satisfy the American people that every part of the country can be trusted to use wisely its share of the national excess. This very distribution, though small in itself and limited in its objects, is valuable, not only as a theoretical precedent, but as a practical illustration of the way in which the nation may come to the aid of the states and to their relief from the burdens of direct taxation. In direct taxes, it is said by good statisticians, we collect for state and local governments as large an annual revenue as is collected by the national government.

A SENATE COMMITTEE has reported favorably a bill to establish a postal telegraph. Another Senate committee has reported favorably a resolution for the expenditure of thirty thousand dollars in the exploration of Alaska, being five cents a square mile. This might wait until we have taken some steps to establish public order in that unfortunate district. A House committee has reported adversely the proposal to submit a woman-suffrage amendment to the state legislatures. Another House committee has reported a resolution declaring the forfeiture of so much of the Northern Pacific land-grant as is not represented by parts of the road constructed within the time specified in the grant. This involves a nice legal question which we think Congress hardly should undertake to settle by resolution. In parallel cases it has been held that a grant of this nature continues in force, even when the time specified has expired, unless there has been a specific withdrawal of the offer. In this case we see no substantial reason for insisting on the letter of the bond. The Northern Pacific has been constructed across the continent in advance of the progress of settlement. It has cost its projectors so much that the withdrawal of the grant probably would involve the ruin of the road. What value those lands now have or will have for many years to come, they derive from the railroad. In these circumstances, equity and law seem to coincide in favor of a liberal construction.

THE House of Representatives by a majority of eight votes has refused to suspend its rules to allow the introduction of a bill to restore the duties on imported wools. The debate on the question was lively and pertinent. The Ohio Democrats warned their party associates that upon the passage or defeat of this measure would depend the fortunes of their party in that state. Mr. MCKINLEY rose to a higher strain, and appealed

to the sense of honor in the Democratic leaders. He reminded them that the campaign which resulted in the election of a Democratic governor and legislature in Ohio was made to turn upon this issue, and that they all had acquiesced by their silence in the pledges put forward by the Democrats of Ohio, and that some of them had taken an active part in the campaign, while perfectly well aware that this was the most prominent question. His arguments found no acquiescence, and Mr. HURD opposed the bill with his utmost energy. He made one good point against it. He said it was impossible to alter the duties on wool without changing those on imported woollens at the same time. This certainly is a just criticism. As in 1828 and in 1868, the new tariff bill of 1883 proposed a settlement of the two classes of duties with relation to each other. In the latter case, the duties on both were put at too low a figure, and the sufferings of the wool-producing interests are due, not only to the increased import of foreign wools, but also to a similar increase in the import of woollens. The woollen-manufacturers are sustaining severe losses under the new duties, and these losses would be increased by requiring them to pay higher for imported wools, while leaving the home market open to their foreign competitors. In fine the bill, instead of proposing simply the restoration of the duty on the raw material, should have applied equally to the manufactured goods.

THE admission of Texas as a state of the American Union postponed for the time a boundary dispute between that republic and the United States. A considerable stretch of country was claimed by both, and had been assigned to the Indians as a part of Indian Territory several years before that event. In 1858 an attempt was made to settle the dispute by arbitration, but was defeated by the refusal of Texas to accept the offer. The House of Representatives has passed a measure whose adoption would result in the assignment of this disputed district to Texas. It was resisted by the Republicans as a breach of faith with the Indian nations concerned, and as an attempt to decide a complicated and difficult question by the mere exercise of congressional omnipotence. It now goes to the Senate, and from that body we look for such an alteration of the measure as will convert it into a repetition of the fair offer which Texas refused sixteen years ago.

THE election in Rhode Island of governor and state officers had the usual result, as the regular ticket was returned by a heavy majority. Small states are even more liable to be managed as pocket-boroughs than are great commonwealths. In Rhode Island there has been a growth of dissatisfaction with party management, which took the shape of an attempt at a coalition between the Independents and the Democracy. This, however, was defeated by the refusal of Mr. CORLISS to become the candidate of the coalition, and its failure to unite upon any other person.

In several of the states municipal elections have been held recently, with results generally favorable to the Republican party. In Connecticut, in New York, in New Jersey, and in Ohio, the returns are encouraging to its hopes for November next. In Cincinnati the Democratic candidates generally secured small majorities; but the vote in the German wards of the city indicated a return of that class of voters to the Republican party. The record made by the Democratic legislature in refusing to repeal the law for the taxation of the liquor trade, seems to have satisfied them that nothing was to be gained by their change of party allegiance. In Cleveland, where the Democrats had obtained control of the city government, the Republican ticket was elected by three thousand majority.

The local elections in Missouri were perhaps the most significant of any. In the main they were favorable to that element which demands a more stringent regulation of the liquor traffic, if not its complete suppression. The great temperance agitation which began with LYMAN BEECHER in 1818, was confined for the most part to the Northern states. In the South it was regarded as "a Yankee notion," somewhat akin to Woman's Rights or Abolition. But the assimilation of Southern to Northern feeling on such questions since the war becomes more and more manifest. Not only in Missouri, but in nearly every southern state,—Kentucky remains an illustrious exception,—there is a growing demand for legislation in the interest of temperance, and to this demand the political leaders are yielding with more or less rapidity.

THE Connecticut legislature adjourned April 4th, without transacting any business more important than the submission of a constitutional amendment to the popular vote. Connecticut was one of the first states

to vote on the proposal to substitute biennial for annual sessions of the legislature. Mainly through the influence of General HAWLEY, it was defeated at the time. Its friends have revived the proposal, in the belief that the experience of the states which made the change has been so favorable as to justify Connecticut in following their example with confidence.

In the legislature of New Jersey, the struggle over the bills to reform the system of state taxation by abolishing exemptions is not yet at an end. The bill to lay a tax upon railroad property has been passed by the senate, but the representatives of the railroad interest are obstructing its passage in the house. On the other hand, the house has passed the bill to impose taxes on corporations whose property is located in the state, and this meets with obstruction in the senate. The question of taxing corporations is a difficult one, as this tax, like that on mortgages, too often results in making the same property pay a double quota. But the taxation of railroads is a much simpler matter, and their inclusion in the number of those who contribute to the expenses of the state government concerns the honor as well as the interests of the commonwealth. Their exemption is the last badge of that subjection to railroad influence, which once was the disgrace of New Jersey, and from which she is not emancipated entirely as yet.

In Iowa, some wise person in the legislature has proposed to lay a tax upon private schools, so as to drive them out of existence and to secure a monopoly of education for the public schools of the state. This is a point farther than even the French Republicans have ventured to go. Unless Iowa is an exceptional state, its public-school system has enemies enough to make it needless to add to their number. Compulsory education is dangerous for this very reason, even where parents are left free to select the schools their children shall attend. But compulsory state education is a proposal too monstrous to be entertained seriously.

In the legislature of New York, the bill to make Civil Service Reform compulsory in the cities still lingers in its passage. Its unfriends have made a point against the competitive-examination system, by exempting from those examinations persons who have been honorably discharged from the army or navy. This amendment touches what perhaps is practically the weakest spot in the reform. The American people do not really believe that there should be an entire abstinence from respect of persons in making appointment to office. They do not think that a man who has served through the four years of the war should miss an appointment because his answers in arithmetic or geography are inferior by five per cent. to those of some stripling fresh from school. Long habit has accustomed them to such discriminations of a personal kind; and the only fault they find with the appointing power is that it makes its discriminations on wrong grounds. The ingenious legislator who proposed this amendment, has managed to bring home to his public the fact that the reform involves the abandonment of all discriminations, good and bad alike, and that it substitutes for these an impersonal test whose practical value is exceedingly doubtful.

THE need of wider diffusion of education among the colored people in the Southern states is shown by the character of an incendiary circular which has been disseminated among the negroes in Georgia. In this case the old saw is vindicated that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." Such a circular would not have been mischievous, if there were not a percentage of colored men who could read. Its circulation would have been useless, if they had possessed the measure of intelligence which the newspaper disseminates among the poorest classes at the North. Its calls for an uprising against the whites have caused some alarm in Georgia. Such alarms, however, must be expected so long as the policy pursued toward the freedmen is one which diffuses a sense of wrong and injustice. A Southern senator in the debate on the BLAIR bill expressed a very contemptuous estimate on the colored people, and their capacities under education. It always will be well to remember that the black race produced one TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, and may produce others.

A CANADIAN CONTEMPORARY recently honored us by expressing the hope that nothing would be done in a certain matter which might tend to "Americanize the politics" of Canada. In our opinion, nothing is so much needed in that quarter as to elevate the politics of the Dominion to the level of our own. Until the issue between free trade and protection was raised by Sir JOHN MACDONALD, Canadian politics consisted of

little else than personal scandals, charged with ferocity on one side and denied with fury on the other. The conspiracy scandal recently brought to light at Toronto, in which a number of members of the provincial parliament charged an attempt at corruption upon agents of the other party, is happily a less representative sample of what goes on in Canada than it would have been ten years ago. But even of the Dominion as it stands Professor GOLDWIN SMITH says: "The party division is absolutely baseless and senseless; as baseless and senseless as anything in the history of factions, as the feuds of the Blues and Greens at Constantinople, or that of the Blacks and Whites at Florence. No Grit or Tory of Ontario can give any intelligible account of his political faith; he can only assert that his party is the party of purity, and that the opposite party is the party of corruption; meaning by purity the appropriation of the spoils to himself, and by corruption their appropriation to someone else. Yet the people are perfectly crazed with the excitement of this unwholesome game; nor does there seem to be any hope of weaning them from their master passion. Reason has no access to their minds upon the subject. They will not look at anything which is not narrow and bitterly partisan. In point of fact, they read very little but falsehood."

THE sentence of Mr. EDMUND YATES to a term of imprisonment for publishing a libel on Lord LONSDALE in his paper, *The World*, is an event which seems to elicit some sympathy for this offending editor. The truth is that the English "society papers" have reached a point in the ingenuity and atrocity of their libels, which seems to call for some such check as has been administered to one of their worst offenders. The verdict in this case is the more important and valuable, as no names were mentioned in the paragraph which gave offence, and as both Mr. YATES and his aristocratic informant sought shelter behind a denial that Lord LONSDALE was the person intended. The jury by finding for the plaintiff pronounced this denial to be a lie, and indeed they could do no other. Lord LONSDALE was described in terms which would not apply to any other nobleman in the kingdom, and the publication of the libel coincided with the currency of a lying rumor to the same effect. The writers of such paragraphs seem to have thought themselves safe so long as they clothed their libels in descriptions intelligible to everyone, but named no names. This verdict proves the contrary, and shows that many things which have been said in such papers as *The World* are equally actionable. Lord LONSDALE deserves the thanks of the English public for pressing his suit, in spite of the offer of denials or retractions; and a score of such suits would do much to sweeten the atmosphere of "society" journalism.

THE constant obstruction which the Tories have offered since the present session of parliament began, is evidence of their belief that the GLADSTONE ministry is not likely to enjoy a long lease of power, and that anything that may force a dissolution will be for the benefit of their own party. But on the main point of Mr. GLADSTONE's policy, which is the passage of his reform bill through the House of Commons, they have not been able to present any effective resistance. On the very eve of the Easter adjournment, he has secured a vote in support of his measure which shows that he still holds his majority well in hand on this question, if not upon that of his foreign policy. It is one of the characteristic weaknesses of the British situation, that a great minister who possesses an unequalled grasp of the problems of national administration, may be wrecked politically and driven from power by some disaster to a British army in an African desert, or even by his unwillingness to waste English lives in maintaining the mastery over a distant and altogether worthless region.

It is announced that the British ministry have decided finally that they will not assume the permanent responsibility for Egypt. Mr. GLADSTONE's programme, "Rescue and Retire," has prevailed over the opposition within the Cabinet, with the emphasis laid much more strongly upon the latter than the former part of the undertaking. Colonel GORDON is surrounded in Khartoum, expecting British troops to come to his assistance, and quite uncertain of his ability to cut his way out. General GRAHAM seems to have withdrawn from Eastern Soudan, leaving OSMAN DIGNA to deal as he pleases with all but the coast of the Red Sea, which remains in British possession. What Mr. GLADSTONE is going to do by way of "rescuing" the Soudan from the rebels, or even of rescuing his own agent from imminent danger, is not clear.

In Egypt itself the situation is most unfortunate for England, and that through her own fault. She selected Mr. CLIFFORD LLOYD as her trusted agent, because of the audacity and overbearing insolence with

which he had carried out her policy of repression in Ireland. Mr. LLOYD carried his Ascendancy ideas to Egypt, and has applied them with such success as to plunge the whole body of English representatives into a quarrel with the native officials. NUBAR Pasha, who was selected as Prime Minister, because he was the only Egyptian who accepted English rule as a necessity, has resigned rather than endure the insolence of this Anglo-Irish official; and with his resignation go the chances of maintaining a native government which will co-operate with England's plans.

THE record Mr. CLIFFORD LLOYD is making in Egypt may be useful in enabling the English to understand that the Irish are not altogether without reason in their complaints of him and his associates in the Irish magistracy. Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY has done well to call attention in Parliament to the peculiar constitution of the Commission of the Peace in Ireland. It contains 5,613 unpaid Justices of the Peace, of whom 1,013 are Catholics and the remainder Protestants. Of these 4,600 all but a very few are selected from the membership of the Episcopal Church, which contains little more than half of the Protestant population of the island,—the Presbyterians being nearly as numerous, but having hardly a representative on the bench. For the gross iniquity of such a distribution no excuse could be offered; but Mr. TREVELYAN with a fine inconsequence indulged himself in a harangue against elective magistrates, alleging the Cincinnati riots apparently as a reason for not choosing the Irish Magistrates from any but a small caste in Ireland. It was our understanding that there was no fault to be found with the judges in Cincinnati.

It is not wonderful that the Irish people at every opportunity resist the government so organized and conducted. Their latest movement is to refuse the payment of the special taxes levied upon districts which have been specially subjected to the coercion laws, and intended to defray the extraordinary expenses for police and the like. The tax bills specify the amount thus levied as a separate item, in order to bring home "the cost of turbulence" to the people. In some cases the Irish make a formal offer of the rest of the taxes after deducting this; and it is expected that there will be general refusal to pay any taxes, unless this offer is accepted. The entire breakdown of the machinery of government in 1835, in the attempt to collect the tithes of the Irish Church, shows that a united resistance on this point might be entirely successful, and of course it would be much more embarrassing to the government than the strike against rent.

THE treaty between the British government and Portugal with reference to the commerce of the Congo region, is one of the few transactions in foreign politics which excite some feeling in America. Our interests are affected only in the sense in which Mr. STUART MILL defines a man's interest as being that in which he takes an interest. That we are likely to compete much for the business of supplying gaudy cottons and hideous idols to the people of Southern Africa, is not probable. But the curious experiment of placing the Congo region under the jurisdiction of an International Association, and thus shutting out the claims of France, Portugal, and other competitors, to its possession, has some earnest and voluble friends in this country, who are pressing the matter on the attention of our national Senate. We are not surprised that the proposal to recognize the new Association should excite a decided opposition on the part of many senators. However excellent its objects, the programme of the Association is unpractical in itself and dangerous in the precedent it sets. The notion that a voluntary association which is made up of various nationalities, and is bound in its elements by the laws of half a dozen nations, can constitute itself a body politic, and make peace or declare war against those very countries, is simply preposterous. If the Association does not claim these powers, it can do nothing to keep out the claimants of the Congo. This view of the case seems to have impressed the British government. In seeking to effect an arrangement which will protect its commerce in that region, it has dealt, not with the Association, nor with the interloping and unauthorized Frenchmen, but with the Portuguese, whose claims to the suzerainty of the district were recognized in the old treaties for the suppression of the African slave-trade. As Portugal is recognized in the treaty as entitled to collect duties on imports at the rates prescribed in the Mozambique tariff, it is not just to charge the English with establishing a joint sovereignty over the region. The agreement on Portugal's part to respect "treaties and engagements subsisting between Great Britain and native chiefs in the territory," does not

infringe upon this, as this promise is expressly limited by the clause, "so far as is compatible with the sovereignty of Portugal."

[See "News Summary," page 12.]

### ENDOWED COMMONWEALTHS.

THE debate on Mr. BLAIR's Education Bill in the national Senate brought out a form of opposition to government aid upon which we are reluctant to comment at length, but which should not be allowed to pass without some criticism. We regret extremely to seem to censure any state or group of states, as discussions of this kind tend to awaken feelings of local antagonism and petty jealousies, such as should have no existence between the commonwealths of this country. We prefer always to assume that the American people are of one heart and one mind on all great issues, and that they are all equally alive to the community of interest which makes the welfare of the whole depend upon the prosperity of each and all. Yet even the war has not quite rid us of the selfishness of the State Rights theory, and even the Republican Party has its fits of this political chill at times. The disposition to ask whether a proposal will be of any particular benefit to our own corner of the country, still lingers, and is in the way of a healthy development of national feeling.

Mr. BLAIR's bill proposes the distribution of a large sum of money among the several states in proportion to the amount of illiteracy reported in each at the last census. As a matter of course, such a distribution will be very unequal in relation to population. While there is more or less of illiteracy in all the states, in some the amount is quite small, and under the BLAIR bill the shares to be assigned to those states is almost infinitesimal. The states which have a well-endowed and efficient school-system, which have no emancipated and enfranchised slaves on their hands, and which attract an intelligent class of emigrants by their spaces of unoccupied soil, are not likely to receive any direct benefit from this distribution. From a genuinely national point of view, this counts for little. The mass of illiteracy in certain states is not merely a local but a national danger; and if local resources have proved unable to cope with it the extension of government aid to their school-systems has become a public necessity. So Mr. GARFIELD thought; so the representatives of the Republican party thought when they met in convention four years ago. But there are Republicans who are unable to rise to this view of the situation, and whose first instinct seems to find expression in the query: "What is my state to get out of this appropriation?"

It is surprising and disappointing to find representatives of the great Northwest taking this peddling view of this great problem. That section of the country professes to be the native region of great ideas. It was believed that the idea of national unity and solidarity had been impressed upon its people by the events of 1861-5 more forcibly than even upon the Eastern and the Middle states. The secession of the South-western states threatened a blow to the Northwest more direct and disastrous than any that could have fallen on the Atlantic states. The possession of the mouth of the Mississippi by an alien and perhaps hostile power would have placed those states of the interior in a position of extreme embarrassment. With them the fight for the Union was not a matter of patriotic sentiment merely, or of abstract right simply, but of material interest as well. No great community ever consented to be dependent upon any other for its access to the high waters of the globe; and the Northwest fought for the Mississippi as Russia fought for the Neva, or as Austria-Hungary is struggling for the control of the Danube. For this reason the simply unionistic feeling burned in the Northwest with a fervor which excited the admiration of foreign visitors. Critics at a distance said: "The Atlantic states are dragging the interior states into the struggle, but a reaction must come very soon." Those who, like Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, looked at the war from a nearer point of view, said that, if either section of the North was drawing the other, it was the Northwest that was the more zealous. Are we to suppose that this feeling of national interdependence has spent itself, and that the Northwest has returned to the point of view which the war was regarded as having made forever obsolete? Either this, or that section of the country is badly represented in the present Congress. In the presence of a great national danger its congressmen talk as though that danger must be dealt with by the states more immediately concerned, and no one else need be expected to take any interest in it.

It is said: "We do not come to ask of Congress an appropriation for

our schools; why should we be expected to supplement the deficiencies of other states by vote of public money? Had they made as good use of their opportunities as we did, they would be above the necessity of asking this appropriation. Are we responsible for the fact, if a third of the voters in the Southern states are unable to read their ballots?" Suppose we grant all the assumptions that are implied in these questions; it still remains true that the policy of the BLAIR bill is a wise one. Even if it be true that the difference between South Carolina and Illinois or Kansas is due entirely to the fault of the former, it surely is wiser to help South Carolina to retrace her steps, than to leave her in the slough of illiteracy. Just because we are one country, and not a loose federation of sovereign states, the condition of the population of that state is a matter of urgent concern to us. We cannot afford to deal with the more backward parts of the country on the principle of hard and bare justice. We cannot afford to have an Ireland or a Poland in the South. Whatever is needed to prevent that is the only wise and truly national policy for the whole country. As members of the same body politic with the South, we cannot afford to have any part of the body diseased by ignorance or weakened by disaffection. We need the BLAIR bill, or something equivalent, as an assurance to the South that her membership in the Union is a benefit and a boon to herself.

Nor is it true that the rest of the country have no responsibility for the existence of a great mass of ignorant voters in the South. For the grant of suffrage to the emancipated negroes the North was directly responsible. That grant was effected with as little foresight and precaution as regards fitting the freedmen for the duties of citizenship, as of regard for the wishes of the white people. We of the North threw on the political energies of the South this great mass of utter ignorance, and bade her to shift as she best could in bearing it. It is true that equal suffrage must have come, sooner or later; but the manner of its establishment was not such as to exhibit much statemanship in its friends. Now that the South asks help to make the burden less onerous, and to lift her politics out of the miserable conflict between white violence and negro ignorance, are we to say that it is not our concern?

Lastly, is it quite true that the states of the Northwest have such a record of superlative merit as some of their representatives assume? They are commonwealths carved out of territory which either belonged to the older states when the Constitution was adopted, or was purchased by the money of those states from its European owners. In making provision for their growth in wealth and intelligence, the older states dealt most generously with them. A large share of the public domain within their borders was set aside for the endowment and maintenance of schools. Other shares equally handsome were voted them for the creation of their railroad systems. Every acre of land thus given was the property of the whole country, equally with the surplus millions now in the treasury of the United States. Every gift thus bestowed helped to make the great problems of free education and cheap transportation easier for them than for the older commonwealths. No one regrets this policy as a whole, though all now see that the gifts to railroads were excessive, extravagant, and often needless. The gift to Illinois, for instance, for the construction of her chief railroad, has enabled that state to conduct her government at the national expense. But while we do not regret this generous treatment of the Northwest we are free to remind these States that they should be the last to raise objections when help is needed for less fortunate commonwealths, and that they have no right to point to their school-systems as proving how much can be done in the absence of national aid.

#### THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

THE Democrats of Pennsylvania in their State convention have very strongly recommended Mr. RANDALL as the party candidate for President. How much this recommendation amounts to, we shall learn at the Chicago convention in July. If that body shall be made up as the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives now is, with Mr. CARLISLE in the front, advised by Mr. WATTERSON, it will be a matter of no great consequence how much Mr. SAMUEL JOSEPHS, Mr. WILLIAM McMULLIN, and other Pennsylvania Democrats, admire Mr. RANDALL. Even the fine language of Mr. SPEER of Huntingdon, who presided over the Convention, and praised the ex-Speaker most fervidly, will not move the stony hearts of men like CARLISLE and WATTERSON.

The platform which Mr. RANDALL had his convention adopt goes over nearly the same ground as to the tariff as that adopted in August

of last year at Harrisburg. Since that time, however, the need of offering to the Democracy of the States which are safe to choose Democratic Presidential electors, the smallest possible dose of Protection, and of offering in Pennsylvania also the least amount of it that will serve to hold the working voters content, has become very manifest, and the slight changes that have been made in the tariff plank are in the direction of weakening its tone. Last year it spoke of "import duties," which it said "should be so adjusted in their application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home, and afford just compensation to labor;" but this year these words are rearranged, and the resolution on the subject opens with approval of a "tariff for revenue, limited to the necessities of the Government,"—which we take to be as near to the mark of Mr. WATTERSON's "tariff for revenue only" as ought to be asked; and so, no doubt, the skilful constructor of it thought. The phrase is followed, it is true, by the formula of last year "that this tariff for revenue, limited to the necessities of the Government," shall be "so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industry at home," etc.; but this, again, is followed by a clause at the end of the resolution practically demanding a fresh revision of the tariff,—which is exactly what Mr. MORRISON demands at present. Complete, the resolution is as follows:

"We favor a tariff for revenue, limited to the necessities of the Government, economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies; and to this end we favor the abolition of the internal-revenue system of taxes, and such an adjustment of the existing tariff duties as will be consistent with these principles."

With this resolution in his hand, proffered to his party by his State convention, Mr. RANDALL returns to confront the opposing elements at Washington. He will probably fail to satisfy the men who now lead there, though he may commend himself, by the earnestness with which he strives to bridge the chasm, to that great body of Democratic voters who want success first and political economy afterward. They are the men who are likely to give direction to the July convention, and it is to them that Mr. RANDALL appeals.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THE site of the late Fisheries Exhibition at South Kensington, London, is to be occupied during the present season by the International Health Exhibition, which is to open early in May. The works are being pushed forward rapidly, and it is proposed to give the exhibition the same popular character that marked its predecessor. The collection will include everything that relates to heating, lighting, ventilating, sanitation, food, clothing, and many other branches of science and industry that have to do with the maintenance of the public health. The Indian section will be designed with a view of giving a vivid picture of the daily life of the peoples of the Eastern dependency, their food, their dress, their dwellings, and to some extent their education. The construction and proper sanitation of dwellings will be illustrated by two houses, one built on right principles, and the other designed to show all the defects of modern habitations. The eight water companies of London will endeavor to justify their doubtful position by explaining their methods of filtration and supply. In addition to the Health Exhibition, London will likewise have this year an international exhibition at the Crystal Palace, which is to include works of art, manufactures, and scientific, agricultural and industrial products. Scotland will have a forestry exhibition, to open at Edinburgh on July 1st.

THE *Literary World* makes the odd statement that "the forty arm-chairs of the French Academy are now all occupied;" while, in fact, MM. COPPÉE and DE LESSEPS, who were elected to succeed LE PRADÉ and MARTIN, have not yet been installed, and the successor to MIGNET has not yet been chosen.

THE elder Count ADLERBERG, who died recently in St. Petersburg, should not be confounded with his son, the portly gentleman who attended from 1870 until 1881 to all the personal affairs of the Emperor ALEXANDER II. On the chronology of the ADLERBERGS the current number of the "Statesman's Year-Book" is as much in error as are VAPERAU and even BROCKHAUS, the truth being that Count ALEXANDER ADLERBERG was the minister of the imperial family of Russia from April 29th, 1870, until August 31st, 1881; while the elder ADLERBERG was the companion of the Emperor NICHOLAS from about the beginning of this century to the death of NICHOLAS, and of ALEXANDER II. until he died. In fact, until 1881 the ADLERBERGS were the most trusted companions and friends of the Emperor in St. Petersburg, mainly, perhaps, because these faithful counts never meddled in party politics or intrigues, and always agreed with their imperial masters. When the elder ADLERBERG was Postmaster-General, he introduced the uniform

rate of ten silver *kopecks*, or about six cents, for all Russian letters. But his principal merit consisted in retaining the absolute confidence of two successive Czars, in spite of some shortcomings which JULIUS ECKHARDT'S facile gossip has revealed to a very wide circle of readers.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH thinks that Sir LEPEL GRIFFIN would have done well to acquaint himself a little more closely with America before writing his onslaught on our national institutions. "Sir LEPEL evidently has seen nothing of the rural districts, which are the thews and sinews of the nation. . . . His view of the harvest is confined to the blighted ears. Did he not see fifty millions of people living in greater opulence, and upon the whole in greater happiness, than any other fifty millions on the face of the earth, attached to their institutions, obedient to their laws, proud of their country, busily industrious, sure of the rewards of industry, and hopeful as to their own future? Did he not see Government well obeyed, law fairly administered, public credit high, and finances in the most flourishing condition? And does he think that these political grapes and figs grow upon political thorns and thistles? Does he believe that an enormous public debt can be paid off by squandering and stealing? Evils there are in American politics and society; evils which he has not noted, besides some he has noted and exaggerated; and there are evils in British politics and society also."

EMMANUEL GEIBEL, whose death is announced, was not a poet of the first order, but he stood very high in the second rank. His verse had a sweetness and a felicity which showed that the example of HEINE'S incomparable art had not been lost on him. But in his tone he differed from HEINE and the dominant tendencies in German literature by the breadth of the sky. He was pure, wholesome, and definitely Christian, without being in the least pietistic. Besides his original work, he made some fine translations from the Spanish and the Portuguese. His tragedy *Brynhild* has been translated, and produced on both the English and the American stage, with the approbation of the best critics.

### THE SEDENTARY SEX.

AS the scholastic year moves through its latter term and "examination" begins to loom in the distance, the anxious parents of studious daughters find themselves again confronting an old and troublesome problem. Zealous students (probably a larger percentage among the girls than the boys of schools and colleges,) grow more thin and pale as the pressure of their studies increases. Headaches prevail, loss of appetite, and insomnia. The troubled parent, scanning the doughy complexion and darkly-shadowed eye-sockets of the ambitious girl who purposes to lead her class in the coming examination, or who later will return from her "commencement" with figurative laurels crowning a neuralgic brow, is likely to question whether the good of the higher education can be sufficient to balance such positive evils.

Without concluding that there are natural disabilities in the feminine constitution which inevitably disqualify women for pursuing exhaustive and persistent study without injury to their physical powers, practical inquirers must acknowledge the existence of a mass of evidence apparently pointing in that direction; it is only on the questions of probable cause and possible cure of these symptoms that the advocates and opponents of the highest possible education for women will be likely to take issue.

Whatever may be the reason, the fact that at present the feminine is by inclination and choice the sedentary sex, is beyond question, and the different habits of life in boys and girls manifest themselves very early in life. The active, whooping crowds of kite-flyers, base-ballers, players of "hop-sotch," and the like, thronging open courts and vacant lots after the dismissal of the public schools, are exclusively masculine. The bent bow is relaxed, the pent-up energies let loose, in their case with even unnecessary vigor, as is testified by their ear-splitting hubbub to all within hearing. Meanwhile, where are the feminine complements to these actively-exercising boys? Sauntering along the street with their gossiping and chattering mates, grouped on door-steps in unwearied continuance of their "says he's" and "says I's," or vanished within doors; idling, playing or working, as the case may be, but not in one case in twenty engaged in any active employment or amusement that will expand the chest so long bent over books, or set the sluggish blood racing in their veins. From the most prosperous to the most indigent classes, there is scarcely an exception to this rule. The washerwoman's good boy (well-known in Sunday-school books), who leaves the noisy sports of his schoolmates, hurrying home to "help mother," will be set to work to split kindling, run errands, and other active "chores;" while the abnormally good girl of the same station sits down to nurse Tommy, darn Bobby's stockings, pare potatoes, or some such sedentary task. In a more prosperous class this laudable girl will probably be found "sitting like a lady," devoting her hours of recreation to fancy-work,—that rock of offence and stone of stumbling to young femininity. It is a matter of natural taste as well as of acquired habit that gives to the one sex so resistless a bent to the active employments to which the other is indifferent, if not positively averse.

Such being the inertia to be overcome, it might be supposed that in educational institutions as well as in properly-regulated homes special attractions would be offered to the sedentary sex to tempt girls to those habits of physical activity to which they are constitutionally indisposed, and which are so much needed as an offset to close and exhausting

study; but such can hardly be said to be the case. Even in the best co-educational institutes of learning, it seems to be true that the most extensive play-grounds, the special attractions of wood and water,—rocks for scaling, trees for climbing, ponds for swimming and boating,—are appropriated for the male pupils; for the females are set apart smooth sweeps of lawn, trim gravel-walks where they may gently stroll for exercise, perhaps some pretty summer-houses where they may sit with their beloved tating and crewel-work during the hours of recreation. Better than this must be done for our girls, if they are to be tempted from the physical inaction which is their besetting weakness, and which lies at the root of those feminine disabilities for enduring mental labor so often harped upon.

There are some amusements attractive enough to overcome the inertia of almost all girls, and supreme among these is the one exercise in which woman delights for its own sake,—dancing. That realm of rhythmic movement is woman's own kingdom. Girls dance by nature; pick it up, one knows not how, and practise it whenever they can. If dancing, then, should become the mainstay of the provisions made for the necessary exercise of the pupils in young ladies' boarding-schools and female colleges, we might hope to see "sweet girl graduates" taking their degrees in better physical condition than at present. Given a well-lighted dancing-hall with smooth floors, and music good enough for dancing purposes, and the dawdlers and saunterers who shirk the gymnastic class and avoid prescribed walks would soon be stirred to lively exercise.

Almost the only other active amusement which women heartily enjoy is lawn-tennis, that lately-invented game which seems sent for the special needs of this generation; but the feats of activity required in this game are often too much for undisciplined feminine muscles. The one special advantage which lawn-tennis has over dancing is that it must be practised in the open air; but even on this ground it might be outvalued by transferring the music-wedded art to an out-door platform.

### THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN. FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

NEW YORK, April 9.

THE fifty-ninth annual exhibition of the New York Academy of Design was opened to the public on Monday, April 7th. The exhibitors had already had an opportunity to grumble on the previous Friday, which was "varnishing day." The members of the hanging committee must always expect complaints, but this year they have laid themselves open to particularly sharp criticism. Out of eighteen hundred paintings sent in, eleven hundred have been rejected, and the accepted seven hundred have been hung, if without any malice prepense, at least with an unfortunate lack of forethought. Good pictures are unmercifully "skied" or hidden away in corners, while works of Academicians which are of no great merit occupy places of honor. However, despite these shortcomings, the exhibition contrasts very favorably with those of past years.

Much discussion will no doubt be excited by the prize offered by Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, of New York, for the best American figure composition painted in the United States by a non-Academician; and by the prizes awarded by the late Mr. Julius Hallgarten for the best three pictures in oils painted by artists who are American citizens and under thirty-five years of age. Attention is at once attracted to the portrait of Mr. Hallgarten, painted by Mr. Daniel Huntington, which occupies a conspicuous place in the south gallery. The hangings of crape beneath it express the regret which all must feel for the untimely death of so generous a friend to art. We say untimely, for the portrait is that of a man still in the prime of life. Mr. Clarke's prize makes the figure compositions exhibited the chief centres of interest. Of these, "In the Land of Promise, Castle Garden," by Mr. Charles F. Ulrich, is perhaps the most striking. His subject is a good one, but much larger than anything the artist has hitherto attempted, and he is not as yet quite ready to do it full justice. But still he has succeeded in giving us a very strong picture, and promises to excel before long many older artists. The principal figure in his picture is that of a young woman who sits on her trunk while she nurses her baby. Unfortunately, this is the worst figure in the whole composition. The artist has been unpleasantly realistic in his treatment, and has produced an unaccountably chalky effect in the coloring of her face and that of the child. There is, however, plenty of strength and character in all the other faces and figures, and some especially fine work in those to the left of the young woman. Mr. Ulrich has undoubtedly a fair chance of carrying off the first Clarke prize.

He will find a very close competitor in Mr. Lewis Moeller, whose "Puzzled" is an admirable character study. A man who is unmistakably a student and well advanced in years sits meditatively by a table on which his arm rests, while a globe stands at a little distance from him. The details of the picture are finished with the utmost exactness. It is a masterpiece of technique. Hair and wrinkles, clothing and furniture, are perfectly rendered. But what is still better, because it is so seldom found in such carefully-finished work, is the feeling which fills the picture. The artist has subordinated all realistic accessories to the clear expression of his leading idea. It is, to say the least, a surprise to find an artist who has only begun to exhibit his work within the last year, already producing such masterly results. It is to be regretted that Mr. M. Angelo Wolff cannot compete for this prize. In his "How It

Happened," he succeeds admirably in telling a story directly,—apparently a difficult thing for most artists to accomplish. He represents an interior in which an excited mother tells her story, while the bandaged arm of the boy by her side, and the basin on the chair near by, explain what her story is. Two or three women, presumably her neighbors, listen eagerly, and a group of children examine the hero of the tale with great curiosity. There is real strength and individuality in the faces of the women. Those of the children are not so good.

It is fortunate for all concerned that Mr. Winslow Homer, being an Academician, cannot be included in the list of competitors; for if he were his "The Life-Line" would unquestionably carry off the palm. It is the picture of the exhibition. It represents a life-guardman saving a young woman from a wrecked ship, the stern of which can be dimly seen. The life-line is stretched across a very stormy sea, and the man and his charge hang from it just where the waves divide. His figure, though less plainly seen, is full of action, while that of the woman, whom he firmly clasps with one arm and who partly conceals him, is lifeless. She has just fainted away. She is partly dressed, her legs and feet being covered with shoes and stockings, but her one skirt clings about her form, the lines of which are as distinctly marked as if the figure were nude. Mr. Homer has thus been able to give us another example of his beautiful modelling. The picture combines a harmonious color-scheme with great dramatic force.

Mr. F. D. Millet's "Regina Convivia" is striking, both in *motif* and in execution. A graceful maiden in classic robes sits in front of a marble wall. She is crowned with flowers and holds a white rose in her outstretched hand, and tiger-skins lie at her feet. The delicate coloring is made to give a wonderfully strong effect. Among the other figure-pieces are Mr. Francis Miller's "The Charity Home," in which a number of old women are at work with their needles in an ideally clean "Home;" Mr. C. D. Welden's "The Wedding Dress," which represents a widow selling or pawning her wedding dress, and in which attention is drawn from what should be the main point of interest, by the beautifully-painted rugs and hangings; Mr. David Neal's "Oliver Cromwell of Ely Visits Mr. John Milton;" Mr. Frederick Juengling's "An Intruder;" and Mr. Percy Moran's "An Old-Time Melody." Mr. J. W. Alexander's "Mr. Jefferson as Bob Acres," is remarkably good, both as a portrait and as a picture. He has caught one of the comedian's happiest expressions, and shows real vigor in his original treatment of light and shade. The hanging committee have been strangely wanting in judgment in their disposition of this picture, having stowed it away in a corner of the corridor. Indeed, it is in the corridor that they have most distinguished themselves. One side of it looks like a flower-garden, and the other like a mammoth dessert-table. Mrs. Frank B. Chadwick's "The Fisherman's Return," hangs over one door, and Miss Sarah Dobson's "Bacidor" over the opposite. The result is ludicrous, if not disagreeable. It may be mentioned here that Mr. J. W. Alexander's "Castles" in the south gallery is in its way as good as his portrait of Mr. Jefferson, and is one of the most pleasing pictures in the exhibition.

There are some admirable landscapes. "A Bouquet of Oaks," by Mr. Charles H. Miller, is very beautiful, with its soft tones and subdued coloring. Mr. Bruce Crane in his "Waning Year" has represented with fidelity and much feeling the close of a late autumn day; and Mr. H. Bolton Jones gives us in "On Herring Run, Near Baltimore, Md.," some capably-drawn trees. Mr. Charles A. Platt, Mr. H. W. Pearce, Mr. Stephen Parrish, and Mr. Frank M. Boggs, also contribute landscapes in their best style. Of the marines, the most noteworthy are by Mr. William T. Richards, Mr. Arthur Quartley, Mr. Edward Moran, Mr. Thomas Moran, Mr. M. F. H. DeHaas, and Mr. Harry Chase. Other pictures which visitors to the Academy should not fail to see, are Mr. Henry R. Poore's "Baying Hounds," which marks the artist's rapid progress; Mr. Walter L. Palmer's "Studio Interior;" and Mr. George H. Butler's "A Capin Lace-Maker." Mr. George H. Smillie, Miss Elizabeth MacDowell, Miss Edith Loring Pearce, Mr. W. Bliss Baker, Mr. J. Alden Weir, Miss Ella Greator, and Miss Mary K. Trotter, are all well represented.

The sculptures are very few in number, and of these the most striking is the half-length figure of a very young girl by Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, who has been forgotten in the catalogue; and two bronze reliefs by Mr. George Frank Stephens, which were exhibited in the last Philadelphia Academy Exhibition. E. R.

## REVIEWS.

### THE NEW DICTIONARY.\*

THE English-speaking world and the students of modern times cannot easily receive the new English dictionary with too much favor, although a dictionary, as Goethe observes, is but the general retail shop of literature, where everybody can supply himself by the cent's worth and alphabetically. This practical world of ours may not be in a hurry to buy the twenty-fourth part of a dictionary, the concluding number of which is likely to come with the end of the present century. People who need the book will be staggered by the price, which is likely to run up toward a hundred dollars when the work is completed and bound; and still more by the fact that the new dictionary does not pretend to be the standard work, by consulting which one may settle all difficulties of

spelling, pronunciation, etymology and meaning. It will take most people some time to learn the very principles on which this philological dictionary has been constructed, and much disappointment is in store for the pleasant men and women who go to the dictionary to find out what is right to-day and for them, rather than what has been done by all sorts of writers, good, bad and indifferent, during the past seven centuries.

Nevertheless, the new dictionary is a priceless treasure which deserves a place of honor and affection in every good library. It deserves this place because it undertakes to record and explain every English word of the present time and the past seven centuries, and performs this laborious service with a precision not approached by any other English dictionary. Most of our dictionaries propose to give only such words as the compilers think legitimate or literary, while Dr. Murray's work intends to give absolutely everything, from the noblest word down to the merest colloquialism and even the obsolete words of our entire literature. In order to accomplish this vast object, over thirteen hundred readers have gone systematically through our entire literature, and a large staff digest the material thus collected, while Dr. Murray in his fire-proof *scriptorium*, specially built for the purpose, performs the final work of editing for publication. The wealthy Clarendon Press of Oxford has assumed all expenses, and humanly speaking we shall have by the end of this century what we have not to-day,—a complete catalogue of all English words.

How many words will Dr. Murray report? It is impossible to say how many words the English language has. In the first place, Dr. Murray and his army of readers and sub-editors draw almost exclusively from the printed records of the language. Yet every trade seems to have some happy words which have not yet gone into print, but deserve attention and should be collected. Our railroad conductors say "All aboard!" Dr. Murray does not report the phrase. In the next place, Dr. Murray treats as one many words which Webster and Worcester treat as separate expressions. Like the "Encyclopædic Dictionary" which Cassell & Co. are publishing, the new dictionary treats the transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb under one general head, as is proper. Compounds are excluded, save such as cannot be enumerated separately or by their component parts. On the other hand, he enumerates many scientific forms which might well be spared. He is quite right in making much of prefixes and suffixes; and he might have treated phrases and synonyms with equal liberality. But he has preferred to take a close view of words. Those who do not like his narrow definition of what is a word, may amuse themselves by finding a better one. They will find that plain people speak very confidently of what is a word and what is not, while the masters of English philology define words as Darwin defines species, or as a circle that lacks a circumference.

Dr. Murray's spelling is that of the authors whom he quotes. In modern words he gives that kind of spelling which the best English writers employ. In pronunciation he gives what is customary among educated Londoners. His marks have the approval of Alexander J. Ellis, the greatest of all English phoneticians. Americans will notice that Dr. Murray does not mention the singers' pronunciation of "amen" as "ah-men;" that he excludes the "k" sound from "adjunctive;" that he allows "amateur" to rhyme with "fir," "acceptor" with "boar;" and that he marks the "o" in "alluvion," "anemone," "abandoning," "accusatory" and "ambassador," as if it were pronounced like the second "e" in "ever," and the second vowel, whatever it may be, in "nation." Americans, at any rate, retain a slight "o" in anemone and accusatory. But Dr. Murray is truly great in his definitions. His distinctions in the meaning of a word are truly prodigious and a great feat in word casuistry. On this point he has no rival in any dictionary of a modern language. But the exquisite and ever-increasing refinement in the meaning of our English words called for just such work as Dr. Murray is doing.

The delegates of the Clarendon Press have confined Dr. Murray to immediate etymologies. Accordingly, he has but few occasions to quote German, Greek and Sanskrit. This is entirely proper; for it happens that the connection between these languages and modern English is not direct, but comparatively remote. Possibly it might have been well, had Dr. Murray inserted all English names in his dictionary. We shall have them in the supplement, and we ought to have them soon; for they teach us quite as much English as do the affixes in which the late S. S. Halde-man delighted. Another Dr. Murray, perhaps, may give us also what we need quite as much as a dictionary of English words, namely, a dictionary of English phrases, gathered from our literature as well as directly from the lips of the people. Coming ages will attend to that. And they will praise Dr. Murray's work as the latest twelve or thirteen decades have praised the lexicographic labors of Dr. Johnson. But the present age and this country cannot afford to be indifferent to the priceless work of Dr. Murray and his noble band. This work may not be perfection; it is certainly the best that has been done, and it enables every intelligent reader to study English words from materials which combine diplomatic accuracy with correct chronology, and those principles which are immutable because they recognize no law save that of historical facts.

The difference between Dr. Murray's work and all other dictionaries of English is very simple; he gives chapter and verse, the others proceed more or less dogmatically. Most dictionaries have to be trusted; Murray's desires simply to be understood, and does not appeal to faith or credulity, but to reason and sense. Yet until Dr. Murray's work is complete it will be pleasant and profitable to consult Skeat or Mahn (the latter in Webster,) for etymology, Worcester and Ogilvie for spelling

\* "A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: Founded Mainly on the Materials Collected by the Philological Society." Edited by James A. H. Murray. Part I., A-ANT. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co. 1884. Quarto, pp. xvi-352. \$3.25.

and pronunciation, Richardson for quotations and illustrations, Richard Soule for synonyms (enumerated, not defined), Latham's Todd-Johnson for definitions, the "Encyclopædic Dictionary" as far as out for everything in general, Haldeman's little book for affixes, Smith for synonyms discriminated, and Webster, Worcester, Ogilvie, or Latham's Todd-Johnson, for ordinary reference purposes. Nor should a great library be without a copy of Dr. Johnson's dictionary of 1755, although it defines lexicographers as "harmless drudges," and describes excise as "a hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged, not by the common judges of property, but by wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid."

C. W. ERNST.

**MY HOUSE: AN IDEAL.** By Oliver B. Bunce, Author of "Bachelor Bluff." Pp. 108. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. O. B. Bunce has gathered into a very pretty volume a series of papers on the ideal house. He builds it in the country, "not a mansion, but something more than a cottage," and he places it, "not perched on a hill, as if it wanted to be looked at," but so that "it is barely visible from the roadside at all." Its walls, of stone, are thick, to stand a long time, "and blossoming vines clamber over its sides, peer into its windows, and hang like benedictions from the crown of its portal." Its architecture is not elaborate or fanciful; "it does not pierce the sky with pinnacles, nor confront one with towers and turrets that are suspiciously only toy towers and make-believe turrets. Its roof is not mounted with a would-be cupola, . . . nor does it stand overweighted by a mansard roof." But as these are negative details here is something of the other sort:

"My house rises before me as I stand here at this angle of the grounds. . . . It stands with the grounds falling away a little, against a mass of spreading branches. It is but two stories high; but the liberal space above the windows and the ample pitch of the roof indicate a spacious attic, which is lighted by two picturesque dormer-windows that pierce the roof midway. The walls are not buried beneath redundant vines, but are effectually relieved by friendly climbers that decorate the stone surface, but do not hide it. The windows are wide and low,—a feature that adds greatly to the pleasure of a house,—and there is provision on the southern side for summer awnings. A wing at one side includes the domestic offices, and at the other there is a projecting window, from the embrasure of which one may look over a long stretch of meadow that ends in a cove, through which runs a sparkling brook. Two of the upper windows have balconies which the climbing vines reach and partially cover. These are delightful summer-afternoon retreats, and one may look therefrom over long stretches of undulating country, varied by green fields and woodland mosses, dotted with cottages and homesteads, and infinitely multifarious in its green, brown and yellow tints, while the silver sheen of a river may be seen winding through the distant landscape."

This is a very charming description of the situation and scenery enjoyed by the ideal home in the country; and the details which Mr. Bunce furnishes of the manner in which he has built the house are exceptionally full of evidences of good sense and good taste. There is vastly too much of straining after effect in the design and arrangement of country-houses, and a large share of comfort, convenience and beauty has actually been sacrificed thereby. Here is another sensible view:

"My house is not made sombre by excessive shade. I concede the beauty of evergreens; but if spruce and fir are planted too near we make our houses gloomy and perhaps unhealthful. Tall elms and varieties of the poplar and the maple give my house shade, broken by sunlight, and the trees are not so dense as to prevent the sun from pouring its full splendor on my windows at some hour every day when the clouds do not obscure it."

The fact is that American houses are very generally too much shaded. The sun of summer is hot, and the effort has been to moderate its influence. Screens of trees have been provided and the sun excluded; but as the screen grew more and more dense, and came closer and closer to the house, against its walls, and drooping upon its roof, the air has been shut out, the house has become damp in rainy weather, and close and unhealthy at all seasons. Trees should stand at a sufficient distance; they should not be too thick; as they grow in size and increase in density, they should be resolutely trimmed and thinned, and some of them cut down entirely. The sun should reach the house at some time of the day, and it should have plenty of light and air at all times.

Many judicious suggestions Mr. Bunce makes about the interior of his house. Its carpets, rugs, hangings, pictures, furniture, etc., he describes at length, and most of what he says will find many friendly critics. But after he has told so much about it, and described it so minutely, his last paragraph is this:

"Where is my house, do you ask? *Where?* Have I not told you? 'In my mind's eye, Horatio!'"

And so, after all, it is truly and altogether "an ideal."

**MUMU, AND THE DIARY OF A SUPERFLUOUS MAN.** By Ivan Gergiyevitch Turgéneff. Translated by Henry Gersoni. Pp. 131. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

These two of the minor works of Turgéneff are given to the public as sketches representing the most essential thoughts of the late renowned author upon the special topics which most engaged his attention and excited his labors during his long and productive term of literary activity. The serf and the noble are the two figures

that stand forward most prominently upon the canvas of Turgéneff. In the preface to his collected works published in 1869, he proclaimed as the very spring of his being his fixed and unalterable enmity against "the right of serf-holding." "Against this," he says, "I resolved to fight to the last; with this I swore never to reconcile myself. This was my 'Hannibal's oath'; and I was not the only one who made it at that time. I went to the West only in order to be enabled to fulfil it in a better manner."

In spite of this strong predetermining impulse, however, no writer is more purely objective in his treatment of his theme than Turgéneff. Impartially representing and evolving his characters, he leaves his readers to their own conclusions, absolutely unfettered by didacticism and moral-making; and this objective clarity is as remarkable in these two slight sketches as in his most elaborate works. In "Mumu" the giant serf *Garassim* acts out the speechless tragedy of his dumb life with as little vocal interpretation as possible; yet it is set forth with a power that makes the reader's heart ache in sympathy with its inarticulate anguish. No less does "The Diary of a Superfluous Man" reveal without direct statement a chapter of the tragedies that may underlie the other extreme of social life. Nothing can be more bitterly pathetic than the self-scorn with which the hero jeers at his own emotions and regrets.

The genius of Turgéneff is, indeed, as bitter as it is strong. The comedy of life, its softer and kindlier phases, scarcely find place in his creations, and their pessimistic spirit so presses down the spirit of the reader that even among those who most admire his writings there are many who dislike them, even to repulsion.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

**IN** this monograph ("Balzac." By Edgar Everson Salters. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) the author gives us a very good idea of Balzac, his personality, his genius, and his works. Personally he was an egotist of the supremest degree. In 1844 he declared: "The first half of the present century will be found to have been greatly influenced by four men,—Napoleon, Cuvier, O'Connell and myself." As to his genius, it was something far out of the common, and it is evident that his naturally erratic imagination, stimulated into abnormal development by the abuse of coffee and an unnatural mode of life, tended, like Poe's, to the production of monstrosities which, though temporarily dazzling, are not the best foundation for an enduring fame. The true key-note to the importance of Balzac as a literary factor of this century is to be found in Buffon's aphorism, with which the present editor heads one of his chapters,—"*Le génie, c'est la patience.*" He conquered by untiring patience and an industry truly amazing. Failure appeared to leave him as serene and hopeful as ever. No sooner was "Vautrin" hissed from the stage, than he set about the production of "Quinola;" and when "Quinola" shared a like unhappy fate Balzac was so supremely indifferent to the blows of fate that he was found comfortably snoring in his box at the theatre. It was to this power of rising superior to adverse circumstance that the world owed the existence of such a masterpiece as the "Comédie Humaine," and consequently we have reason to extol as well as to wonder at his imperturbability. The volume under notice is admirable in showing forth this quality in its subject, and is rendered more complete by the addition of a carefully-prepared bibliography.

A hero and heroine plainly made for each other, yet wilfully fighting against a marriage made necessary by family arrangement; two mercenary relatives, happily removed by drowning in the nick of time; two utterly futile villains, who "thrash round" without ever accomplishing anything; one comic Irishman, one family lawyer, and several *sceleratas*, are the materials from which is concocted "A Wife Hard Won: A Love-Story," by Julia McNair Wright (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.). The bill of fare sufficiently sets forth the dinner. There is no attempt at character-drawing, and the interest of the "Wife Hard Won," such as it is, depends altogether upon the story, which shows how the two wilful young people bounce away from each other after their enforced nuptials, wander separately over the world, meet again without recognizing each other, each having for mysterious reasons known only to the authoress assumed a fictitious name, immediately fall in love, and come to a final happy ending of their chronicle. This, expanded into three hundred and twenty pages, composes a mild fiction which will no doubt find its admirers.

"Cecil's Summer" (By E. B. Hollis, Author of "Katharine's Experience," Etc. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.) is one of those well-intentioned books in which a didactic purpose is so plainly visible that the narrative is merely a pleasant wrapping for a great deal of religious teaching. As usual in this kind of literature, there is a great deal of the instruction which is in a certain sense technical, an assumption of certain doctrines as indisputably true which are not so accepted by all the Christian world; but in addition to this there are many hints upon practical well-doing in which everyone can coincide,—helpful lessons of neighborly kindness and efficient service. Among good negative points it has, we are pleased to see, almost nothing of the mischievous element of pious love-making.

It is not necessary to be a fanatical admirer of "Helen's Babies" in order to see with regret in the last publication of its author, "The Bowsham Puzzle: A Novel" (By John Habberton, Author of "Helen's Babies," Etc. New York: Funk & Wagnalls), an immense falling away from all that might be expected of the author of that popular effort. As

to literary style, there may not be so very much to choose between them; but the story of "The Bowsham Puzzle" is worse than we had any right to look for. A tissue of confused impossibilities overlaid with gruesome ugliness of details, and unrelieved by character-painting of more than the faintest sign-post likeness to humanity, it would be difficult for the most good-natured of reviewers to find anything in it to like and commend, excepting some ingenuity in the suddenness with which the final solution of "The Puzzle" is sprung upon the reader.

Two volumes of the new, cheap series, "Stories by American Authors," have been issued by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. The first contains in one hundred and seventy-seven pages five short pieces of fiction: "Who Was She?" by Bayard Taylor; "The Documents in the Case," by Brander Matthews and H. C. Bunner; "One of the Thirty Pieces," by William Henry Bishop; "Balocchi Brothers," by Rebecca Harding Davis; and "An Operation in Money," by Albert Webster. No. 2 has six stories, by Frank R. Stockton, Dr. Mary Putnam-Jacobi, the author of "Guerndale," John Eddy, Mrs. Prescott Spofford, and Mary Agnes Tincker. They are all notable stories,—some of them very good, indeed.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

"SHAKESPEARIANA" for March is rather late in making its appearance, but being come the number is seen to be a thoroughly good one. An article by Professor William Taylor Thom, on "Some Parallels Between Shakespeare's English and the Negro English of the United States," is a most ingenious and enjoyable article. Who would have believed it possible to draw parallels between Shakespeare and "Uncle Remus"? But Professor Thom does it in quite startling fashion. Dr. Norris, in his entertaining and valuable series on "The Shakespeare Portraits," writes of the "Stratford" and "Felton" portraits, and his facts and comments are as pointed as heretofore. We look to seeing these excellent papers collected in a book when their course in *Shakespeariana* is run. Other good essays in this number are "Shakespeare and Marston," by F. G. Fleay; and "Shakespeare as a Foreign Linguist," by Professor James A. Harrison. *Shakespeariana* thoroughly deserves to succeed. It is learned, yet not too severe; scholarly, yet entirely readable and pleasing. It will be a reproach to our cultivated classes, if keeping its present high standard it misses success.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press a volume containing the life and literary remains of Sam Houston.—Mr. T. Whittaker will publish in one volume a new and cheaper edition of Lacordaire's "Conferences," and "The Prophecies of Isaiah," by Rev. T. K. Cheyne.—"What Shall We Name It?" is the title of a dictionary of baptismal names for children, published by John C. Stockwell, New York.—Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co. will soon publish a volume of poems by Mr. Edgar Fawcett, bearing the title, "Song and Story."

Zola's Paris publisher is now advertising "Nana" as being in its one hundred and twenty-eighth edition, and "L'Assommoir" in its ninety-seventh.—Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, national superintendent of the scientific department of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, is editing a series of text-books designed to show the effect of alcohol, tobacco, opium, etc., on the human frame.—The American Public Library (Carl Lautenschlager, manager,) has removed from Stuttgart to Frankfurt-on-the-Main.—It is said that Daudet intends to dedicate his new book, "Sappho," to his sons, "when they will be twenty years old."

Professor Edward Dowden is to write an introduction to Mr. R. M. Bucke's study on Walt Whitman, to be brought out by a Glasgow firm.—William Cullen Bryant's prose writings, which will appear this spring, will fill two large volumes.—A lady who travelled for a number of years with Adelina Patti, is publishing at Vienna "Patti Reminiscences" in several languages.—A volume of lectures by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, on "The Divine Origin of Christianity, as Indicated by Its Historical Effects," is in the press of Messrs. A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

Messrs. Longmans announce a new book on the River Platte, by Robert Crawford, professor of civil engineering at Dublin.—A new translation of "Don Quixote" is coming from the pen of Mr. H. E. Watts.—Professor Tait's elementary treatise on "Heat," and Professor Jeffrey Parker's "Course of Instruction in Zoötomý," are just ready for publication by Messrs. Macmillan.—Mr. W. J. Linton, the engraver, is living in London, busily engaged in writing a history of wood-engraving.

An English translation of Cornelis Vosmaer's "Amazone," from the third Dutch edition, will be published by T. Fisher Unwin, London, with a frontispiece designed by Mr. Alma-Tadema.—Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will soon publish a new volume of Bret Harte's short stories.—A life of Frederick the Great, by Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, R. A., will soon be published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall.—"Notes from My Note-Book" is the title of a series of papers by Robert Collyer, to be printed in *The Current*, Chicago.—An index to legal periodical literature, on the plan of Poole, is preparing in Boston by Leonard A. Jones. It will not only include the legal journals of England and America, but articles on legal subjects in the principal literary reviews and magazines.—Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls announce novels by Mr. G. P. Lathrop and Mr. Joaquin Miller, the first called "True," and the second "49: A Story of the Sierras."

Sir Julius Benedict is preparing a history of English music during the first half of this century.—Messrs. Harper & Bros. have won their suit against the *Gamla och Nya Hemlandet*, a Swedish journal published in Chicago, which had begun the publication of "The Bread-Winners."—Mr. Joseph Hatton's new book, "Irving's Impressions of America," will give Mr. Irving's opinions respecting American society, art and criticism, and will be prefaced by the actor himself.—The John W. Lovell Company announce a new American novel by Charles W. Balestier, called "A Fair Device."

Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia," passed part of the year 1883 in literary researches in Italy, where he discovered the manuscript of an unknown but beautiful Italian poem by Lorenzo the Magnificent,—seventeenth century,—entitled "Cencia." He has translated it for the *Chicago Current*, in which journal it will shortly be printed.—Herr August Lesimple, conductor of the Wagner Association concerts at Berlin, and for thirty years an intimate friend and correspondent of Wagner, has just published at Dresden a book of personal recollections of the composer.

Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls have concluded arrangements with M. Alphonse Daudet for the exclusive control of the English translation of his new works in this country, England, and the colonies. A new novel, called "Sappho," is about to be issued simultaneously in Paris, New York and London.—The recently-discovered manuscript of Kant is about to be reproduced photographically. There is said to be no doubt of its authenticity.—The papyrus collection recently purchased by the Austrian Archduke Renier is being examined at Vienna, about fifteen hundred—a small proportion of the whole,—having been examined already. Two of them date from the beginning of Christianity.

Messrs. Cassell & Co. have in press for immediate publication "The United States Art Directory and Year-Book," a chronicle of events in the art world, and which will be a guide for all persons interested in American progress in art. The "Directory" has been compiled by the well-known authority, Mr. S. R. Koehler.—There were on the 1st of January, 1883, 1,378 newspapers and periodicals published in Italy. Rome published 200, Milan 141, and Naples 120. There were 159 daily papers, 539 weeklies, 258 monthly magazines, and 267 scientific periodicals; 333 new periodical publications debuted in 1882, and 34 were started on the first day of 1883.

The revised version of the Old Testament will probably be published in less than six months.—Messrs. A. C. Armstrong & Son announce Dr. Henry B. Smith's "Complete System of Theology," edited by Dr. G. Karr, of the Hartford Theological Seminary.—George MacDonald has edited "Hamlet" for the Longmans edition of the first folio, contributing an essay and various critical notes.—Messrs. George Routledge & Sons are about to issue a new edition of Fielding in five volumes.

Lord Lytton's biography of his father will not go beyond four volumes; the original intention was to have issued six volumes, but the book seems to have made little impression. In noticing the change of plan, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks "the public will learn it with a certain sense of relief; life is too short for six-volume biographies."—A new penny "picture" paper, called *The World's Penny*, has been started in London, under the auspices of the proprietor of the *Pictorial World*.—A volume of curious memoirs of the most famous physicians of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries has been published by Longmans, styled "The Gold-Headed Cane."

George Meredith, who has an altogether exceptional place among contemporary writers, has nearly finished a novel which is to appear—and this is part of the novelty of the announcement,—in the *Fortnightly Review*.—The date set in the latest English papers for the issuing of the long-announced "Life of Frederick Denison Maurice," was the 18th ult.—The revision of the Gaelic Bible by the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, will probably be completed and published during the coming summer.

Mr. Eugene Schuyler having "Peter the Great" off his hands is now at work on a "History of the Court Language of China."—A new historical monthly has been started by the house of Cotta, at Stuttgart, to be devoted in large part to the history of civilization, ancient and modern, in which work it will aim to satisfy both the student and the unscholarly reader.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. have in preparation a "Dictionary of Practical Surgery," edited by Christopher Heath, and based on the lines of Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine." The editor will have the co-operation of various eminent surgeons, each of whom will sign the articles he contributes.

A biography of the German poet Grillparzer is in hand by Henry Laube.—The English Spenser Society is to take a new departure, and enter on the publication of minor English poets hitherto not reprinted.—M. Rangabée, Greek Ambassador at Berlin, has written a "History of Modern Greek Literature."—Canon Siddons is about finishing a biography of Dr. Pusey.—"Stratford by the Sea," is the title of the forthcoming number of the "American Novel" series, published by the Holts.—A work is now in preparation in London, describing Portuguese rule in Africa, especially on the east coast, by an English resident in those parts.—Miss Mary F. Robinson's book of poems, "The New Arcadia," is coming from the press of Roberts Bros.

—Mr. W. H. Mallock is understood to be the author of certain recent articles on Socialism in the *Quarterly Review*, which are to be published at once in a book.

Mr. R. H. Stoddard has written a series of poems for *The Independent*.—A feature of the May *Century* will be a paper by Julian Hawthorne, on "The Salem of Hawthorne," in which the scenes of Nathaniel Hawthorne's daily life and of his romances will be described.—W. R. Worthington has just ready a new edition of "Chambers's Encyclopædia," a work that has held its own for many years.

Messrs. Routledge & Son's new edition of Fielding will consist of three hundred sets, of five volumes each.—Lieutenant John Bigelow, U. S. A., has in press a volume of military studies on some leading battles of the last French war. A feature of it is original maps, for the use especially of military students.—Messrs. Appleton & Co. have published a pamphlet of selections from Bryant's poetical works, compiled by Josephine E. Hodgdon, as one of their series of "Leaflets from Standard Authors."—Louis J. Swinburne is about to publish a volume of ten essays on English romanticism.

Miss Howard's "Guenn" has been republished in London, and Mr. Laurence Oliphant's "Altiora Peto" has reached a seventh edition.—It is Mr. Henry George's intention to reply to the Duke of Argyll's article on "The Prophet from California." Mr. George's opinion is that the Duke is one of the hardest landlords in Scotland, and his rejoinder to "His Grace" will probably be somewhat personal.—The Sociological Index Society of Birmingham, Eng., is indexing Herbert Spencer.

Mrs. Browning is also to have the honor of an *édition de luxe*. A five-volume edition of that class is to be brought out by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., uniform with their edition of Keats.—Mr. John Gilmer Speed is preparing an answer to the statement made by *The Athenæum* that he has been publishing letters over the name of John Keats which were really written by his brother George, Mr. Speed's grandfather.—The copyright for the English translation of Heine's memoirs, as well as some of the poet's hitherto unpublished writings, has come into the possession of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist residing in Paris, who has arranged for the early publication of these interesting literary remains.—Messrs. Roberts Bros. announce a new edition of the Margaret Fuller "Memoirs," which Emerson, Channing and James Freeman Clarke prepared for the press many years ago.—"Old Boston" is the name of a new novel by A. de Grasse Stevens, dealing with the New England capital at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and introducing an episode in Faneuil Hall. Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. will be the publishers.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- THE CHRONICLES OF NEWGATE. By Major Arthur Griffith. With Numerous Illustrations, *Fac-Similes*, Etc. Pp. 596. \$4.50. Scribner & Welford, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- THE CHIEF WORKS OF BENEDICT DE SPINOZA. Translated from the Latin, with an Introduction by R. H. M. Elwes. In Two Volumes. Pp. 387-420. (Bohn's "Philosophical Library.") George Bell & Sons, London; Scribner & Welford, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- MENTAL EVOLUTION IN ANIMALS. By George John Romanes, A. M., F. R. S. With a Posthumous Essay on Instinct, by Charles Darwin, A. M., F. R. S. Pp. 411. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- STORIES BY AMERICAN AUTHORS. Vols. I. and II. Pp. 177-198. \$0.50 each. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- HANS BREITMANN'S BALLADS. By Charles G. Leland. Complete New Edition, with Introduction and Glossary. Pp. 312. \$4. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.
- TIMES OF FREDERICK I. By Z. Topelius. ("The Surgeon's Stories.") Pp. 370. \$1.25. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- BIOGEN: A SPECULATION ON THE ORIGIN AND NATURE OF LIFE. By Professor Elliott Coues. Pp. 66. \$0.75. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- TRAVELS IN MEXICO AND LIFE AMONG THE MEXICANS. By Frederick A. Ober. With Maps and Illustrations. Pp. 672. \$3.75. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- EPITOME OF ANCIENT, MIDDLE-AGE AND MODERN HISTORY. By Carl Plötz. Translated, with Extensive Additions, by William H. Tillinghast. Pp. 618. \$3. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE WIFE OF MONTE CRISTO: A NOVEL. Pp. 492. \$0.75. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

#### ART NOTES.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the coming water-color exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of Artists are arriving but slowly as yet, though it is expected that the returns will presently be more satisfactory. The painter-folk have been actively interested in the National Academy exhibition up to this date, and now they will be occupied in finishing up their winter's work and preparing for the out-of-door season. It may require special effort to secure their practical attention to the Society's circular, and if a personal canvass is necessary it should be made at once.

It is important that this exhibition should be successful, and no pains should be spared to bring together an attractive and valuable collection.

A portrait bust of Mayor Smith, by Mr. George Edwin Ewing, is now on exhibition in that artist's studio. Mr. Ewing is from Scotland, and his many important works in his own country and in England have given him wide repute as a sculptor. In this bust he has shown his ability to produce an accurate and spirited likeness, and something more than that. The head is modelled in heroic proportions, but is not apparently idealized; and yet it distinctly conveys the idea of magisterial command. If Mr. Smith show such character in the executive chair as the sculptor has impressed upon this bust, he will make a good record.

The newly-elected managers of the Ladies' Decorative-Art Club have gone to work in an energetic and competent fashion highly suggestive of good results. They have taken the entire building, No. 1512 Pine Street, and are altering it to meet the extending wants of the Club. The membership has rapidly increased since the change in management was made, and the prospects are that the schools will open for the next term with not less than two hundred and fifty students in attendance. The exhibition of decorative work executed by members of the Club held at the close of last week was eminently successful in every respect, and a larger and more important exhibition has already been projected for the coming autumn.

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—The reports from General Gordon at Khartoum have represented his situation as desperate, the disaffection among the tribes increasing, etc. A despatch from Cairo on the 9th, however, says Sir Evelyn Baring has word from Gordon, dated March 30th and April 1st, giving reports of operations around Khartoum in which he had maintained himself against the insurgent forces. In an engagement on March 30th, the rebels lost forty men killed and eight wounded, together with sixteen horses. The White Nile district is quiet. The Khartoum market is well supplied. The Mahdi has sent the rebels six guns. General Gordon estimates that the rebels about Khartoum number fully two thousand.—It was reported on the 6th inst. that Nubar Pasha had resigned the presidency of the Council of Ministers of Egypt, and the other offices which he held, owing to discord with the English officials. Subsequently it was made known that he had consented to suspend his resignation until the English Government gives its decision in regard to the relative powers of the Egyptian Ministers and the English officials. It is the opinion of the European officials at Cairo that a continuance of the mixed administration is impossible; that the English must either assume the sole direction of the Government, or leave it to the control of the Egyptians.—The German *Bundesrath* has unanimously rejected the proposal that a responsible Ministry be instituted for the Empire. The Bavarian delegate stated during the discussion that, while Bavaria would always be ready to co-operate actively to promote national development on a federative basis, she would firmly oppose a further advance in the direction of centralization.—In the English Parliament on the 7th inst., Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, announced that the British naval commanders had been ordered to oppose any attempt of the Portuguese to extend their occupation of the Congo beyond Ambries.—Mr. Gladstone made a powerful speech at the same session, 7th inst., in favor of the franchise bill. He said it was a good thing for the State that the largest number of capable citizens should possess the franchise. He defended the extension of the franchise in Ireland as an act of right and justice. The franchise bill passed its second reading by a vote of 390 to 210.—A political society has been founded at Berlin, with the object of supporting a strong German colonial policy and the extension of German colonies. Count von Behr Baudelin, member of the *Reichstag* and leader of the Pomeranian aristocracy, has been elected president. Among the founders are Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenberg and many other persons of note.—The negotiations between England and Spain in regard to the proposed new commercial treaty are ended. The Spanish Government refuses to submit the provisional treaty to the *Cortes* before the adjournment in July, although England has offered to submit a *modus vivendi* to Parliament.—An Italian vessel containing twenty tons of dynamite is lying at anchor at Gibraltar. She is detained on account of irregularity in her papers.—Advices from Calcutta report that the prospects of the indigo crop are very bad.—The London *Times's* correspondent, writing from Haiphong, says that the French attempt to cut off the Chinese retreat from Bac-Ninh completely failed.—A riot has taken place at Kidderminster, directed against the employment of female labor.—The police at Queenstown narrowly scrutinize the baggage of American passengers arriving on trans-Atlantic steamers, in order to prevent the introduction of dynamite.—General Aguero and his followers, who left Key West, landed on the 1st inst. at Hicacos, near the jurisdiction of Cardenas. The instant the authorities heard of the landing of the filibusters, troops were sent in their pursuit.

DOMESTIC.—The *Daniel Steinmann*, a steamship plying between Antwerp and New York, went ashore while making for Halifax, off Sambro Light, Nova Scotia, at ten o'clock in the evening of the 3d inst. The wreck was one of the most tragic and distressing of recent times. Out of one hundred and twenty-nine persons, including ninety-one passengers, on board, only nine were saved.—In the United States Senate on the 7th inst., a vote was reached on the Blair educational bill. Mr. Hoar's amendment providing that the amount to be distributed for the first year be \$7,000,000, the second year \$10,000,000, the third year \$15,000,000, and shall then diminish at the rate of \$2,000,000 yearly, until the expiration of the eighth year, when the appropriation shall cease, was agreed to,—yeas 38, nays 12. An amendment was offered by Mr. Sherman providing that the money shall be used only for common schools not sectarian in character. Agreed to,—yeas 32, nays 18. Several minor amendments were acted on and the bill passed,—yeas 33, nays 11.—In the House of Representatives on the same day, the 7th inst., Mr. Converse moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill restoring the tariff on wool adopted in 1867. After discussion by Messrs. Morrison, Cox, Hurd and Converse, the motion failed for want of two-thirds in the affirmative, the yeas being 110, the

nays 126.—The 7th inst. being the day fixed by law therefor, both branches of the City Councils of Philadelphia met and effected an organization. In the Common Council chamber, Mayor-elect William B. Smith was inaugurated, Judge Hanna administering the oath of office.—The 6th inst. was observed as "Confederate Decoration Day" in New Orleans and some other Southern cities.

—The Citico Furnace, in Chattanooga, was "blown in" on the 5th inst. It was built at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, and will have a daily capacity of one hundred tons.—The revenue of the Dominion of Canada exceeded the expenditures \$2,763,448 during the nine months ending March 31st.—Chief Justice Waite announced on the 8th inst. that the Supreme Court of the United States would adjourn for the term on the first Monday in May, and would hear no argument after April 25th.—The usual spring exodus of French-Canadian workmen and their families from the Province of Quebec to the New England States has begun. The migration this season is larger than ever before, the departures from Montreal alone averaging about one hundred per day.

A seven-story apartment house, known as the St. George's, on East Seventeenth Street, New York, was burned on the 7th inst. It was occupied by fourteen families, but all the occupants escaped.—Matilda Paulitsch, for having her foot crushed on the New York Central Railroad, has recovered \$13,191 damages.

—In an opinion delivered in the Supreme Court on the 7th inst., it was decided that the city of Philadelphia is not responsible for accidents due to negligence of firemen. The opinion set forth that "the same reason which exempts the city from liability for the acts of its policemen applies with equal force to the acts of its firemen."—The Postmaster-General on the 8th inst. received a despatch stating that from and after the 15th inst. the Central Pacific Railroad Company will run a fast-mail train from Ogden west, covering the distance between Ogden and San Francisco in thirty-nine hours. This will complete the fast-mail system between New York and San Francisco, and will save twenty hours between those points.—President Steel, of the Philadelphia Board of Education, in his annual report read on the 8th inst. called special attention to industrial education. He said "the time had come for the Board to submit to Councils a plan and estimate of costs for such an industrial-art school as the city should possess."—The Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania, at Allentown, on the 9th inst., nominated General W. W. H. Davis for Congressman-at-Large, and strongly endorsed Hon. S. J. Randall as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The delegates to the Chicago Convention were chosen, headed by ex-Senator W. A. Wallace.

DEATHS.—General Jabez W. Fitch, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, died in Cleveland on the 5th inst., aged 61.—Joshua Vasant, an honored citizen of Baltimore, who had been Mayor and Comptroller of the city, and member of Congress, died in Baltimore on the 8th inst., aged 81.—Judge William Hoffenstein, who had been associated with coal-mining operations in Pennsylvania, and more recently was Circuit Judge at Dauphin, O., died in Mexico on the 7th inst.—C. Martin Steele, a lawyer of Western Pennsylvania, who had been United States consul at Moscow, died in Wyoming Co., Pa., on the 8th inst., aged 60.—William Penn Chandler, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, lawyer, editor and publicist, died on the 5th inst., aged 64.

### DRIFT.

—Within a dozen years, nearly one thousand lives have been lost by shipwreck on that part of the Nova Scotia coast where the *Steinmann* met her fate. The wreck of the *Atlantic*, April 1st, 1873, alone involved the loss of 562, and 205 perished in the *Hungarian*, February 19th, 1860. Some twenty-five years ago, also, the Boston and Liverpool packet *Staffordshire* went down off Cape Sable, and between three and four hundred lives, mostly those of emigrants, were lost.

—United States Consul Ballou reports that horse-flesh is largely eaten in Alsace, Germany. The choice cuts are retailed for about eight cents per pound, and the ordinary for six. A large quantity is used in the manufacture of sausage.

—The First Secretary of Legation at Berlin, who will have charge of United States affairs there until Mr. Sargent's successor is appointed, is H. S. Everett, the oldest surviving son of the late Edward Everett, the great Boston orator of over a quarter of a century ago. He was appointed to his present place in 1877.

—Dakota's assessed valuation last year was greater than that of Minnesota in 1867 after it had been a State for nine years, and the value of the personal property exceeded that of Minnesota in 1872 after a State existence of fourteen years. In four years, at the present rate of increase, the valuation of Dakota will equal that of Minnesota last year.

—The son of J. T. Trowbridge, the novelist, who recently died, was a young man of 20, of fine promise. He had overworked in his studies, and went to Colorado Springs to recuperate. A sudden cold arrested his progress of recovery, and in a few days terminated fatally.

—The *Jewish Record*, Philadelphia, makes this announcement: "Two of our Western rabbis, Dr. Adolph Moses of Louisville, and Dr. Isaac S. Moses of Milwaukee, have just issued the first part of a new 'school and family' edition of the Bible, from which are expunged all expressions and descriptions unfit for the eyes and minds of children especially, and of the average man and woman in this age of culture. We have not yet seen the work and can form no decided opinion as to its merits, but believe such a one to be, not only desired, but needed and beneficial. An expurgated Bible that brother and sister can peruse together, and teacher and pupil can read in its entirety, will certainly be acceptable to American Jews. The first part—the Pentateuch—is now published. There will be three more parts, all published at very low figures,—about thirty cents each. A valuable addition to Jewish literature, if no other liberties are taken with the text."

—The influx of new people into Florida is reported very great. It is estimated that twenty-five thousand have settled there within a year. A rising industry is the manufacture of perfume from orange-flowers.

—The Mennonites of Pennsylvania, in choosing a pastor of a congregation, make the selection by lot from among the candidates. In East Earl Township,

Lancaster County, on March 18th, this method was employed to fill a vacant charge. Fully fifteen hundred people, it is said, were assembled at the church, and services in German and English were conducted by Bishops Shenk, Eaby and Martin. There were twenty applicants for ministerial duty. At the conclusion of the sermon by Bishop Shenk, three ministers took twenty books with clasps to an ante-room, where they put a slip of paper containing the words, "Ein diener das wort," in one. They were brought back, set in a row on a table, when each one of the select twenty took one and retired to his seat. Bishop Shenk then commenced at the first row to open the books to find the paper. Ten were opened without finding it. The eleventh, which was held by Menno Zimmerman, contained the slip. During this period, which lasted over a quarter of an hour, the scene was one of the most impressive and the suspense was intense. Men and women were weeping aloud all over the church, while those who held books unopened before the eleventh was reached were in a terrible suspense."

—The *Minneapolis Tribune* says that five years ago Southern Minnesota was agriculturally, and hence financially, on its back. Mortgages covered the farms. The one-crop (wheat) system was abandoned, and diversified farming, stock-raising and dairying were introduced. The result is that mortgages have been lifted, and those who were five years ago borrowers of money are now lenders.

### FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, April 10.

THE exports of gold continue, yet the money market does not seem to be tightened. Yesterday from New York the shipments were \$2,450,000, of which \$500,000 went to Paris. This brings the total amount of gold exported since February 21st up to \$17,350,000. The crop reports continue to be of a very favorable character. March has been, on the whole, a very good month for winter wheat, and the crop is in excellent condition. California advices are jubilant over crop prospects in that State. The crops, it is said, have never presented a finer appearance. In Great Britain the weather is unusually propitious, and is very brilliant. The supply of wheat in sight is about 28½ millions of bushels, as against 22½ million bushels at this time last year. As will be seen by the comparative quotations given below, there is very little change in the stock quotations, most of them being about the same as last week. The Philadelphia markets are steady.

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, as compared with those a week ago:

	April 9.	April 2.		April 9.	April 2.
Penna. R. R.,	60¾	60	Buff. N. Y. and P.,	7½	8¼
Phila. and Reading,	26 13-16	26 ¾	North Penn. R. R.,	66½ bid	66½
Lehigh Nav.,	48¼	48	United Cos. N. J.,	192½	192½
Lehigh Valley,	70¼	70	Phila. and Erie,	17 bid	17½
North Pac., com.,	22¾	22	New Jersey Cent.,	87½	87
North Pac., pref.,	47½	47¾	Ins. Co. of N. A.,	32½	32½

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, 1891, reg.,	113¾	113¾	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	129	
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup.,	113¾	113¾	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	131	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	123¾	124	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	133	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	123¾	124	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	136½	
U. S. 3s, reg.,	101¼		U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	137½	

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	April 9.	April 2.		April 9.	April 2.
Central Pacific,	56¼	57¾	New York Central,	114¼	114¼
Canada Southern,	50¼	51¼	Oregon and Trans.,	20	20¼
Den. and Rio Grande,	18¾	18½	Oregon Navigation,	83	86
Delaware and Hud.,	107¼		Pacific Mail,	52½	52½
Del. Lack. and W.,	121¼	121	St. Paul,	85½	85½
Erie,	21½	21½	Texas Pacific,	19¾	19¾
Lake Shore,	98	101¼	Union Pacific,	71½	72¾
Louis. and Nashville,	46¾	46¾	Wabash,	14½	14½
Michigan Central,	89	90¾	Wabash, preferred,	23¾	24¾
Missouri Pacific,	85¾	85¼	Western Union,	68½	69¾
Northwestern, com.,	115¾	115¾	West Shore, bds.,		54¾

The New York bank statement on the 5th inst. was regarded as unfavorable. The specie stock decreased over 5 millions of dollars, the amount remaining being \$61,959,200. The surplus reserve fell off 3½ millions, leaving it at \$4,203,875. (At the corresponding date last year, there was a deficiency of \$3,701,000.) The Philadelphia banks in their statement for last week showed an increase in the item of due from banks of \$2,970 and in due to banks of \$438,306. There was a decrease in the item of loans of \$160,375, in reserve of \$619,085, in national bank notes of \$13,164, in deposits of \$414,827, and in circulation of \$7,240. The amount loaned in New York by Philadelphia banks was \$5,648,000.

The specie exports from New York last week were \$3,428,463.39. The gold exports were \$3,273,001.89, of which Saturday's shipments included \$1,750,000, all bars, except \$300,000 coin.

The imports at the port of New York last week were valued at \$9,394,712, of which \$2,358,983 were of dry goods and \$7,035,729 general merchandise. The total value of imports at that port from January 1st to date is \$125,129,308, against \$127,865,631 for the corresponding period last year.

The *Ledger* (Philadelphia,) of this date says: "The money market continues abundantly supplied with capital and rates are very easy. In this city, call loans are quoted at three and four and one-half per cent., and first-class commercial paper at four and six per cent. In New York, first-class endorsed commercial paper is in demand. The quotations are: Sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, four and four and one-half per cent.; four months' acceptances, four and one-half

and five and one-quarter per cent., and good single names, having four to six months to run, five and one-half and six and one-half per cent. Yesterday in New York call money loaned at one and two per cent. all day."

The *Coal-Trade Review* of the 9th inst. says: "Anthracite has been dull and irregular, and is likely to continue so until the announcement of a definite plan of working is made; and this, we are informed, is likely to be made known this week, as there has been considerable discussion upon the subject. One proposition is to cut the output for April, May, June and July to 8,500,000 tons, and apportion the amount to the several interests." The bituminous-coal trade remains inactive, with low prices.

The East-bound tonnage of grain, flour and provisions from Chicago last week was the largest ever made—90,753 tons. The largest previously recorded was 73,000 tons. Of last week's total, 70,793 tons were grain.

The *Railroad Gazette* of the 5th inst. reports the completion of 52 miles of new railroad, making 386 miles thus far in 1884, against 705 miles at the corre-

sponding time in 1883, 1,358 miles in 1882, 682 miles in 1881, 887 miles in 1880, 317 miles in 1879, 242 miles in 1878, 190 miles in 1877, 304 miles in 1876, 135 miles in 1875, 246 miles in 1874, and 472 miles in 1873.

Official statistics show that 1,275 miles of railway were built in Canada last year, making a total of 8,805 miles under traffic; and when the lines at present under construction are completed, which will be within two years, the railway system of Canada will comprise over 11,400 miles. The paid-up capital was increased to \$494,271,264, or nineteen per cent. The number of passengers carried was 9,599,984. There were 169 persons killed and 550 injured.

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Surplus over all liabilities, . . . . . 551,548 96

TOTAL ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1884,  
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